

County, July 28, 1902, *Williams & Fernald*. NEW BRUNSWICK: South Tobique Lakes, July, 1900, *G. U. Hay*, nos. 7, 9, 41 and 51. MAINE: wet sandy shore, St. Francis, Aroostook County, *Fernald*, no. 2076. PL. 715, FIGS. 7–9.

In PLATE 715, FIGS. 1–4 are of *CAREX INFLATA*: FIG. 1, typical spikes, $\times 1$, from Seine-et-Marne, *Camus*, no. 363²; FIG. 2, portion of fruiting spike, $\times 4$, from no. 363²; FIG. 3, portion of coarser American form, $\times 1$, from Bear Valley, Blue Mountains, Oregon, *Griffith & Hunter*, no. 177; FIG. 4, portion of fruiting spike, $\times 4$, from no. 177. FIGS. 5 and 6, var. *ANTICOSTENSIS*: FIG. 5, inflorescence, $\times 1$, FIG. 6, portion of pistillate spike, $\times 4$; both from TYPE. FIGS. 7–9, var. *AMBIGENS*: FIG. 7, inflorescence, $\times 1$, from St. Francis, Maine, TYPE; FIG. 8, riper inflorescence, $\times 1$, from South Tobique Lake, New Brunswick, *Hay*, no. 41; FIG. 9, portion of pistillate spike, $\times 4$, from no. 41.

PLATE 716, variations of *CAREX INFLATA*, var. *UTRICULATA*: spikes $\times 1$; enlargements, $\times 4$: FIGS. 1 and 2, from Mystic Pond, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, July 4, 1861, *Wm. Boott*; FIGS. 3 and 4, from Tadousac, Saguenay County, Quebec, August 12, 1892, *G. G. Kennedy*; FIGS. 5 and 6, exceptionally attenuated spikes with exaggerated long scales, from Birchy Cove (Curling), Newfoundland, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 2965; FIGS. 7 and 8, unusually short spikes, from Whitefield, New Hampshire, July 7, 1896, *Walter Deane*; FIG. 9, from Isle Royale, Michigan, *Cooper*, No. 237.

APOCYNUM SIBIRICUM VAR. CORDIGERUM IN NEW ENGLAND.—

A. sibiricum Jacq., var. *cordigerum* (Greene) Fernald¹, characterized by ovate or oblong-ovate, strongly cordate and clasping cauline leaves, was recorded by Woodson (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. xvii. 141 (1930)) only from the upper Mississippi Valley. Its range has since been extended to eastern New York; Tripoli, Washington Co., *S. H. Burnham*, July 5, 1914, is the easternmost station previously known. It seems to be nowhere common; the discovery of a large and perfectly typical colony in an old field near Springfield, Vermont (*C. A. & Una F. Weatherby*, June 29, 1942) is, therefore, perhaps worth recording. The usual habitat for the variety, as given in literature and on herbarium-labels, is on shores of streams and lakes, but it has been found before in old fields. Springfield is a busy manufacturing town and therefore a likely place for introduced species; but the *Apocynum* was well out of town and accompanied by no western weeds; the station may reasonably be regarded as native.

One striking feature of the colony was the extraordinary uniformity of the thousand or more individuals comprising it. There was no obvious difference among them, except in height

¹ For the nomenclature and range of this variety, see Fernald in *RHODORA* xxxvii. 327 (1935). It is an extreme development of the plant called *A. cannabinum* var. *hypericifolium* in Gray's Manual.

and degree of development. This suggests that the colony may be a clone, propagated by the long, deep-seated, horizontal rootstocks.

Although the variety in characteristic form seems not to have been previously found in New England, two other collections, both in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and both showing only the upper portion of tall plants, approach it. These are: South Deerfield, Massachusetts, *Churchill*, June 26, 1925, with strongly clasping, but oblong-lanceolate, upper leaves; and Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, July 3, 1916, *Hunnewell* 4189, with oblong and cordate-based, but not clasping upper leaves.—
C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

MORE BERKSHIRE PLANTS

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THREE years ago the half dozen species new to the Berkshire flora found during a spring and summer census of the flowering plants at Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lenox, Massachusetts, were reported in this journal¹. Continued work with plants since then has incidentally disclosed other new forms and new distributional data.

Several hundred additions have been made to the plants found on the Sanctuary, the additions roughly divisible between new discoveries (mostly on newly acquired land), selected introductions in fern and wild flower plantings, and further determinations among the grasses and sedges. The total recorded to date (1938–1941 inclusive) comprises 859 forms (825 species and 34 varieties) of pteridophytes and spermatophytes. Considering the number of obscure forms undoubtedly overlooked or not identified (plant identification has been an incidental part of the Sanctuary program) it seems reasonable to conclude that well over a thousand forms of higher plants are to be found on this 455 acre tract.

New Berkshire species not previously reported, and others that merit mention because of new distributional data, are listed in the following paragraphs.

¹ RHODORA 41: 128–130. 1939.